

Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We give up considerable space this week to the proceedings of the Convention of our opponents, held at Baltimore last week, commencing on Monday and lasting until Thursday. The final result is, the nomination stand as follows: For President, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee; For Vice President, GILBERT M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania. This is a result entirely unexpected by all, and it yet remains to be seen how it will be received by the party. The Convention was a very stormy one and the debates exhibited great bitterness and acrimony of feeling, and were carried on in the midst of great uproar and confusion. Mr. Van Buren's friends adhered to him with great fidelity through eight tedious ballots, but the South as a matter of course carried the day, and the North we suppose will bow to its haughty dictation. With three candidates for the Presidency fully in the field, we hope the South will be content.

The regular or Van Buren Loco Convention assembled at Baltimore on Monday. Every State except South Carolina was more or less represented. Hendrick B. Wright Esq. of Penn., was chosen Chairman and Thos. Ritchie, Jr. of Va. Secretary pro tem. Two sessions were held extending to half past seven in the evening, but nothing beyond the choice of officers was effected, the time being spent in discussing the manner in which the voting business should be transacted. Gen. Saunders of N. C. (anti-Van Buren) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations as adopted by the National Convention of May, 1832, and as adopted by the National Convention of May, 1833, be the rules and regulations for the government of this Convention.

This created much sensation among the Van Buren delegates who opposed it vehemently, as one of the rules of that Convention provides that the person receiving the nomination must have a two-thirds vote of the Convention; and it was pretty evident that Van Buren could not receive that, although a majority of the delegates would go for him. At the evening session, Senator Walker of Mississippi, made a long speech in favor of the adoption of Saunders' resolution and a two-thirds vote, and B. F. Butler, (Van Buren) the great "crust divider" of 1840, followed on the other side, and moved an amendment to the proposed resolution, so as to allow a mere majority to nominate a candidate. After a long speech in favor of his motion, he withdrew it, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Tuesday. The permanent officers of the Convention were Hendrick B. Wright of Pa. President, twenty-five Vice Presidents, (among whom was H. H. Childs of Pittsfield, Mass.) and four Secretaries.

The Convention again assembled on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the question before it being the resolution of Gen. Saunders that the rules of the Convention of 1832, which make a two-thirds vote necessary for a nomination, be adopted as the rule of this. Much vehement discussion followed in which Gov. Morton of Mass. and Saml. Medary of O. opposed the two-thirds rule, and Walker of Mississippi, Tibbets of Ky. and others favored it. The question was at length taken and resulted in the adoption of the resolution and the two-thirds rule by a vote of 148 to 118. As this may be considered a test of the feeling among the Van Buren's real friends, we give it by States:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	9	6
New Hampshire,	5	3
Massachusetts,	3	7
Vermont,	3	3
Rhode Island,	3	3
Connecticut,	3	3
New York,	38	38
New Jersey,	7	7
Pennsylvania,	12	13
Delaware,	3	2
Maryland,	6	2
Virginia,	17	5
North Carolina,	10	5
Georgia,	9	9
Alabama,	9	9
Mississippi,	6	6
Louisiana,	6	6
Tennessee,	13	6
Kentucky,	12	23
Ohio,	12	23
Indiana,	12	23
Illinois,	9	9
Michigan,	9	9
Missouri,	3	7
Arkansas,	3	7
Total,	148	118

Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Missouri will be seen, are the only States whose undivided Delegations, stood by Mr. Van Buren, in this hour of his deepest peril.

This of course settled Van Buren's chance, as he could by no means get two-thirds of the delegates. The balloting then commenced, and seven ballots were held as follows without success:

	Van Buren.	Cass.	Johnson.	Buchanan.	Woodbury.	Calhoun.	Stewart.
1	146	83	24	4	2	6	1
2	127	94	33	9	0	1	1
3	121	99	38	11	2	0	0
4	111	105	32	17	0	0	0
5	103	107	29	26	0	1	0
6	101	116	23	25	0	0	0
7	99	123	21	22	0	1	0

It will be seen that though Van Buren had 26 majority (and lacking only 30 votes of a choice by two-thirds) on the first ballot, he dwindled down to 99 on the 7th, those who went for him first, fast deserting him (as late leaving a sinking ship) for Cass who led 25 on the last poll.

The excitement here became so intense, that the balloting was suspended, and a scene of riot ensued, which it is impossible to describe. Mr. Miller of Ohio, here offered a resolution, that the balloting be suspended, and that Martin Van Buren be declared as having a majority of all the votes on the first ballot, and therefore the candidate of the Convention.

Cries of "to order," "to order," "Put him down," "What is the question?" Hisses, cheers, and screams.

Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, I nominate Gen. Andrew Jackson. I propose that we tender him the nomination.

Cheers, and hurrahs. Cries from Virginia of "No," "no," "no." The Speaker all the while crying to order and insisting that there was no question.

After the first ballot was taken Mr. Beirne, an old gentleman from Virginia, drew a stare from the countenances of his colleagues by calling the attention of the Chair to the fact that Virginia was casting her vote for Cass solely on the ground of Martin Van Buren's unavailability. "No," "no," "no," around, was the cry of the Virginia Delegation. "What," said Mr. Beirne, "did you say so Mr. Roane?" (a delegate from Virginia.) Here the scene became quite interesting and not a little exciting. All eyes were on Mr. Beirne and Mr. Roane who met each other half way and held a conversational argument in full voice upon this disclosure so suddenly sprung upon the Convention. A compromise was at last effected by Mr. Roane reducing the question to a sort of "abstraction" and contending that Virginia's vote was given

for Cass, not on account Mr. Van Buren's 'unavailability' generally, but because he was not quite so popular as he might be at present in Virginia. Mr. Beirne however, turned on his heel, and gave a significant shake of his head, uttering as he went away something about 'unavailability all over.'

Mr. Miller of Ohio—"I will be heard. I represent 10,000 Democrats. I will be heard," (mounting the bench.) Cries to order, "to order," "to order," groans, cheers and screams.

Mr. Miller—"10,000 Democrats of Ohio. I will be heard."

Mr. Medary of Ohio—"He shall be heard.—We must be heard. Ohio must be heard."

The President—"The gentlemen are all out of order. There is no question. The gentleman from Ohio must sit down."

Mr. Miller—"I wish to record the rule of two-thirds."

The President—"It cannot be done by a vote of two-thirds."

Voices—"What, cannot the Convention adopt a new rule?"

The President, only by a vote of two-thirds, or by getting a re-consideration from some member proposing it, who was in the majority. Mr. Stearns, of Va., I insist upon it, that the gentlemen from Ohio have a right to be heard.

Mr. Hickman called for action upon his nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Brewster of Pennsylvania, with great vehemence lawied to order.

Mr. Dickinson of N. Y., was crying out Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President.

Mr. Butler of N. Y., was on a bench, talking as loud as possible, but not a word could be heard, except his concluding cry 'adjourn,' 'adjourn.'

Hisses, stamping, cheers, cries of shame, order, order, rap-rap-rap from the President.

Mr. Dickinson—I insist the gentleman from Ohio is in order.

Mr. Miller of Ohio, screaming on the bench, 10,000 Democrats will be heard. I wash my hands of the consequences of this Convention, unless my resolution be adopted. My People will not stand thus showing Mr. Van Buren asside.

The President—I decide the gentleman out of order. Does he take an appeal.

Mr. Miller—I do.—Mr. Medary. We do.

The President—Put the appeal in writing.

The gentlemen seemed so much excited that they could not write.

Mr. Jewett of Me., in a tremendous voice—Let the member from Ohio be heard.

Cries from all parts—Let him be heard, get off the benches, sit down, order, let him be heard, let him let off his gas.

Mr. Miller of Ohio, was heard by unanimous consent, and he then at length denounced the project of dropping Mr. Van Buren. It reminded him of the scenes of 1824, when Gen. Jackson with 99 electoral votes, just the number Mr. Van Buren now has, was dropped.

He warmly denounced the man who wished to drop Mr. V. B., and added that if his friends were to be trampled under feet, he would return from the Convention. (Cries of let him go, let him go.) If you go the doctrine of availability—if you imitate the Whigs of 1840, I trust you, who sow the seed, will reap their fruits. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Saunders of N. C., (greatly excited,) I call the gentleman to order.

Order! Order! Order! Stop him!—Rap-rap-rap! rap! from the President.

Mr. Miller—Mr. Van Buren has never been fairly beaten. (Crying.) In 1840 he was beaten by frauds the most damnable.

A member from Tenn.—How many votes did Ohio give Mr. Van Buren in 1840?

Mr. Medary—How many did Tennessee?

Roars of laughter prolonged and cheers.

Mr. Bartley of Ohio—after a great struggle, got a hearing, and went on to discuss a point of order.

A member—There must be order, or we shall be eternally disgraced.

The President—I have been rapping with all my might continually to preserve order, but what can I do if I am not aided.

Mr. McNulty of Ohio, was about to address the Convention, as we left, 1-4 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

Such was the excitement, if not a row in the Convention, when the dispatch leaves, that it is not probable any nomination will be effected to-night.

It is impossible to say upon whom the Convention would agree, if upon any body. Some of the Western members were threatening to go home.

After much squabbling and fighting of this sort among the "harmonious democracy," without accomplishing anything, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29, 1844.

At nine o'clock this morning, the Convention was called to order at Egyptian Hall, the place where its deliberations have been held during its sitting.

A motion then prevailed that the Convention proceed immediately to an eighth ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Before proceeding to carry out the resolution, Mr. Tibbets of Ky. rose in behalf of the delegation from his State, to speak with reference to previous action in the Convention, and as to its future course. He called attention to the great and unparalleled unanimity with which the great Whig party had nominated its candidate for the Presidency.

That individual was a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, and far be it from him to say anything when abroad respecting one of that population who was the pride and the boast of a large proportion of its people. He now recalled nothing whatever of Kentucky but its smiling villages, its green fields, and its sunny hills; and he could certainly utter nothing in derogation of a statesman and a man who so largely entered into the distinguished consideration of his fellow-citizens.

After thus alluding to Mr. Clay, he proceeded to comment on the attachment of Kentucky to another of its distinguished citizens, whose name had been introduced to the Convention as its candidate for nomination to the Presidency. The delegation from that State had brought forward the name of Hon. Richard M. Johnson, and not without the hope that it might have been received with a like unanimity of sentiment and feeling as that expressed by our political opponents towards an eminent citizen of the same State.

He withdrew the name of Mr. Johnson, and, as will be perceived, the vote of Kentucky was given, on the ensuing ballot, for Mr. Cass.

Mr. Brewster of Penn. made explanation respecting the peculiar position of the delegation from that State, in which there was an appearance of the want of unanimity. They felt, from that State, were instructed to vote for Van Buren, and to sustain him until his friends from New York and other States deserted him. Next to that individual, they were compelled to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Hickman, from the same State, reiterated similar sentiments, and viewed his instructions as binding, that the delegation should not throw aside Mr. Van Buren so long as he received one-third of the votes, if New York still held on to him.

The vote was then taken,—the aggregates being, for Van Buren 104, Cass 114, Buchanan 2, Calhoun 2, Polk 4.

After this vote was announced, Mr. Samuel Young, of New York, rose to submit a resolution, but before so doing, made a speech of considerable length, highly charged with deep personal feelings, and great animation of manner. Among other things, he alluded to the Tylerism of the present administration at Washington, which had three fire-brands among its Democracy. That fire-brand was the detestable Tex-

as question; but, he was of opinion, that this Texas fever—this unnatural excitement, would wear itself out, or kill the patient.

In allusion to the position of Mr. Calhoun, as connected with the present Administration, he remarked that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and he had no doubt that the political Nero at Washington was now fiddling while the flame he had kindled was consuming the Democratic party.

He concluded by offering a resolution declaring that as Mr. Van Buren had received a majority of all the votes at the first ballot, he therefore be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States.

The resolution was decided to be out of order, as no rule of the Convention could be recinded by a simple resolution.

Mr. Y. appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked, with great animation, when in God's name it can be offered? Are we chained here to clericality? What is the moral influence which is to control our action? This trick, Mr. President, cannot succeed! This trick to cut us off will not answer!

A Mr. Cowen, of Georgia, resented the censure cast upon Mr. Calhoun by Mr. Young, and was ready to do so here and elsewhere, for he was responsible for what he said.

Mr. Hammett of Mississippi approved the young man for the spirit he manifested, and hoped that all manifestations of feeling would be confined to the North of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Hubbard called attention to the business of the Convention, (there being great disturbance, disorder and confusion,) and remarked that the Convention should not be governed by the paltry considerations of mere political expediency. The assembly had convened for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the party for the Presidency who shall best sustain the principles and unite the support of the Democratic party. It was in the spirit of conciliation that Mr. H. had presented to the Convention the name of J. K. Polk, which delegation had brought him forward. The party had to contend with a powerful enemy, and he urged his friends to unanimity.

The New York delegation, and some others, retired for consultation while the States were being called in their order for their votes.

Several of the States had been called and their votes recorded, when the delegations returned, but the conditions to which they had arrived, to support the nomination of Mr. Polk, being understood, those States which had given a divided vote, changed them in favor of the Tennessee candidate; the result of which was a unanimous nomination of Hon. James K. Polk of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Convention for the Presidency of the United States.

The announcement of the result of the ninth ballot was received with hearty approbation.

In the course of the morning, several gentlemen made speeches, to which I have not alluded in this report. Among them were Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, B. F. Butler of N. Y., on whom I have already alluded, and some others.

After a few remarks from Mr. Roane of Va., and some cheering and cheering, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The President resumed the Chair at 4 o'clock, and called the Convention to order.

Mr. Walker of Mass. rose and remarked that having discharged a part of the duty devolving upon the Convention, in nominating an individual as the candidate of the party for the highest office in the gift of the people of the country, the only duty which now remained for them to perform, as far as nominations were concerned, was to nominate a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. He nominated Silas Wright of N. Y. for that office, and then proceeded to speak of the sacrifices made by the State of New York, in surrendering Mr. Van Buren, and also to treat of the merits and democracy of Mr. Wright. He concluded his remarks by moving now to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and he moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Frazier of Penn. expressed an acquiescence in the nomination of Mr. Wright, but he had very much more to say about Mr. Buchanan.

The Convention then proceeded to a nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which resulted in 252 votes for Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, and 8 for Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire; this last being a Georgia vote.

A Committee was directed to inform Mr. Wright of his appointment, and Mr. Polk of his, after which I left the Convention, as all the objects it had directly in view were accomplished.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Thursday Morning's Proceedings.

The Convention was called to order at 7 1/2 o'clock, this morning, pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday, but a small number of members being in attendance at the time—there was not more than half the members in attendance at any time during the session.

Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee appointed to inform Messrs. Polk and Wright of their nomination, stated that the committee had last night forwarded communications to both of these gentlemen, and although no reply had been received from Mr. Wright, he was led to believe from intelligence received from the Telegraph that he would decline the nomination.

He added that a letter from Mr. W. would no doubt be received in the course of the morning.

Mr. Walker of Mass. stated that he was fearful from the reports received from Washington, that Mr. Wright would not accept the nomination—and it would become the duty of the convention to turn its attention to electing another individual as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Butler of New York, now rose and read a letter from Mr. Wright, written in Washington last evening, which stated in substance that he had just been informed of his nomination by the Convention, to the honor of the Presidency, and thanked that body for the honor conferred upon him. Circumstances, however, which were not necessary to mention, but which you understand, (meaning Mr. Butler, to whom the letter was privately addressed) make it proper for me most respectfully to decline the nomination.

Mr. Walker of Mass. moved that the convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President, which proposition was adopted.

The following States voted for Fairfield: Maine 9 votes, Massachusetts 12 votes, Vermont 5 votes, (and one vote for Dallas) Rhode Island 4 votes, N. York 36 votes, Kentucky 12 votes, Indiana 11 votes, Illinois 11 votes, Missouri 8 votes.

The following States voted for Woodbury: N. Hampshire 6 votes, Maryland 8 votes, N. Carolina 11 votes, Georgia 10 votes, Louisiana 6 votes, Arkansas 3 votes.

The following States voted for Dallas: Connecticut 6 votes, Mississippi 6 votes, (and one vote for Vermont).

The following States voted for Cass: Virginia 17 votes, Alabama 9 votes, Tennessee 13.

Pennsylvania voted for Johnson, 36 votes, Ohio voted for Stewart, 23 votes, and Michigan voted for Marcy, 5 votes.

On the second ballot Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Arkansas, voted for George M. Dallas.

Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and R. Island, voted for John Fairfield, and New Hampshire voted for Levi Woodbury.

Mr. Clifford, of Maine, then moved that the vote for Mr. Dallas be declared unanimous; upon taking the question on the resolution, only one negative vote was heard, but that was very loud.

The President then addressed the convention in a closing speech, in the course of which he remarked, that the nominations of the convention were the best that could have been made, when many voices in different parts of the room exclaimed, no, no.

The convention then at 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Jewett, of Maine, adjourned sine die—the countenances of the members not indicating any thing like enthusiasm or satisfaction.

As soon as the vote for adjournment had passed Mr. McGinnis, one of the delegates from Missouri, took the chair just vacated by the President, and addressed the convention as follows:

"I have sought at various times to address the convention, for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon the course it has adopted—but I have been rudely and uncivilly denied the exercise of my rights as one of its members. I have, therefore, no resort left, except to take this opportunity of proclaiming that I bear no part in the responsibility of what it has done. It has committed a gross fraud—a fraud upon the Democratic party—a fraud upon the country. I go against it. Missouri will go against it—I denounce it. I know that it is useless to spend more breath upon the subject here, but the people will see it, and treat it as it deserves to be treated."

Mr. McGinnis is, we understand, one of the Loco-foco Election Candidates of the State of Missouri, and a man of great influence in that State, among the party, as his selection as a delegate to the convention and as an Elector for President is positive evidence.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Thursday evening.

The doings at Baltimore for the four days past have given much more interest to the members of Congress than the proceedings of the two Loco-foco Sessions. The Loco-foco have been as dull as lead in their inattention and indifference could make the proceedings. The Treaty even has given place to the Convention, and now that the Convention is over, the Treaty is almost regarded as a matter of secondary importance. Mr. Polk played for Texas with a high hand, and for this and some other reasons which I gave you from Baltimore, obtained the nomination. Col. Johnson's mad-cap Texas ideas went for nothing. So those of Levi Woodbury, Con. Stewart, and that remarkably long-haired, far-angled office-seeker, Lewis Cass. His Texas letter, which was upon all sides of the Texas question, lost him the nomination.

Apparently there is to be something of a fight for Mr. Polk by his friends. So soon an old edition of his likeness, lithographed and laid by for want of sale when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, have been taken from the shelves and put in circulation, something after the fashion of the Tyler badge which made their appearance at the Baltimore Tyler Convention. But after surveying all that is obvious enough here, I must repeat that, say what they may, the nomination of Mr. Polk does not satisfy the party here. There are those who are bad enough and honest enough to say that they desired the nomination among all those and many others, named to receive it. A New York Loco-foco has said that these nominations, (Polk and Dallas) beyond all question, give the Empire State to Henry Clay.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Monday afternoon.

News by Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

This wonderful news, and as the results already show, most useful invention, has been kept in active operation to-day. So that intelligence of the proceedings of the National Convention almost as soon as they have taken place, indeed, by this wonderful invention, Mr. Morse has been able to keep the people at Washington advised of the events occurring here, as if they were present in Baltimore, and beheld all that is going on.

At the same time, we have been kept advised of the proceedings of Congress. The following was reported for the Baltimore Patriot:

Twelve o'clock.—The House is in session—a bare quorum present—Whigs all in their seats.—Democratic side thin—no quorum in the Senate.

Half past one.—Mr. Pearce presented a memorial from citizens of Baltimore for harbor appropriation.

Senator Rives is speaking in the Senate upon the Tariff question.

Quarter past 2.—Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, is speaking in the House.

Half past 2.—Senator Rives is still speaking in the Senate, in favor of the present Tariff.—The Land Bill is before the House.

PROF. MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The working of this wonderful result of human ingenuity, acting upon late developments in science, excited universal admiration in this city yesterday. The communication being perfected between the Pratt street Railroad Depot in Baltimore and the Capitol, communications were exchanged between the two cities at seven intervals from one city to another occupying only an almost insensible moment of time.

Thus, at 30 minutes before 2 o'clock information was received here of the nomination of Mr. Carroll as a 'Democratic' candidate for Governor; a few minutes later, of the nomination of John Tyler by acclamation, as a candidate for the Presidency by the Tyler Convention; and so on with every other incident occurring at Baltimore during the day.—Nat. Int. of Tuesday.

From the National Intelligencer of May 29.

In consequence of the absence of many members of Congress, in attendance upon the Baltimore Democratic Convention, the House of Representatives found itself unable to make any progress in business yesterday, and the attendance in the Senate was very thin.

During the whole day a crowd of persons, including a number of members of Congress, were in attendance at the Capitol to hear the reports by the Telegraph of news from Baltimore, which were made at successive intervals with striking despatch and accuracy, and were received by the audience, as the response of the ancient Oracle may be supposed to have been, with emotions corresponding to the various and opposite sentiments of those composing the assembly. Whatever variety of impression the news made upon the auditory, however, there was but one sentiment concerning the Telegraph itself; which was that of mingled delight and wonder.

Our political opponents had quite a merry time on Saturday afternoon, raising a hickory pole, 114 feet long, in Warren street, in front of the Sheet Anchor office. After the pole was raised, the company was regaled with a copious supply of crackers, cheese and rum. They paraded the streets in the evening, with music, and kept up the frolic till nine o'clock. We shall remain them of this carnival, when they falsely accuse the Whigs of "harsh and angry."

Trenton State Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.

LICENSES.—We have just learned the decision of the County Court in relation to the granting of licenses, and stop the press to announce it. No retail licenses are granted except to druggists, to be sold for medicinal purposes only. No tavern licenses are granted in those towns where the board of Civil Authority have met and refused to nominate persons to receive such licenses. In other towns the Court have granted tavern licenses at their discretion.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

SCENES IN MONUMENT SQUARE.

There were rich scenes enacted in and around Monument Square last night, in which the Tylerites and the Loco-focos were the actors.

A rostrum had been erected in front of the Court House, by the Loco-focos, and at an early hour in the evening, the spouters of that party began to pour forth.

The Tylerites had agreed to hold a meeting in Calvert Hall, and about 8 o'clock they assembled there, and having appointed Mr. Keese of N. Y., the Chairman, were about to go on with their proceedings, when the meeting being rather thin, it was suggested that the main body of the Tylerites had met in Monument Square, and were actually then in full blast.—Upon this, the meeting at Calvert Hall formed in procession, and proceeded in a body to the Square; where they were, as may be supposed, astonished to find that the Loco-focos were in possession of the rostrum. Not to be balked, in their determination of addressing the people on the manifold virtues and superlative excellence of John Tyler, they proceeded round the outskirts of the crowd, and took a position before Barnum's City Hall, naming for the purpose of a rostrum the steps on Fayette street, on which the officers and other magnates of the party mounted.

At this moment, Mr. Belser of Alabama, was addressing the Loco-focos in front of the Court House. But no sooner did Mr. Delazon Smith of Ohio, break forth in a speech from what may be called the Tyler stand at Barnum's, than the larger portion of the crowd in the Square, attracted it may be by the novelty of his subject or his superior power of lungs, rushed to hear him. Or it may be, as Mr. S. modestly confessed, that they were curious to hear a man speak, who—let it not be said of the Tylerites generally—had indulged too freely in the excitement of the day. So decided was the attraction of the Tyler meeting that it really threatened the Loco-foco meeting before the Court House with destruction.

In this dilemma, Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, appeared upon the Tyler stand, and commenced a speech in favor of Loco-focoism. The uproar at this time was deafening. Mr. Smith still maintained his ground, and claimed the attention while he spoke of Tyler. Mr. Kennedy insisted that he should be heard for his cause. And there, along side of each other, with most discordant voices, and with gesticulation violent and threatening, they spoke together for a short time. The Tylerites, being the weaker body, were at length overpowered, and Mr. Smith and his officers, amid a shower of imprecations, were driven from the field.

Mr. Kennedy, thus relieved from his rival or opponent, could now be more distinctly heard, and spoke loud and boisterous of the merits of the party.

Mr. Carr of N. Y., also spoke, and was extravagant in his praises of Mr. Van Buren, and in denunciation of those who opposed him. It was clearly to be seen, that Mr. Van Buren was decidedly the favorite of the miscellaneous crowd, and ever and anon, they responded with shouts and cheers, to the high praises bestowed upon him by the speaker. "Would," said the orator, in tones that seemed as if they proceeded from one of the furies, "would that these shouts could reach the ears of the concave that is now assembled in a room above (point